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HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1951

Zoltan Ozorai

[Degrees given in centigrade.]

The weather during November showed unusual characteristics from a number of viewpoints. Primarily, it was extremely mild. Throughout the country, it was 2½, 3, and, in some localities, even 4 degrees warmer than usual. The discrepancy was 4.4 degrees at Lenti and 4.1 degrees at Kaposvar.

The weather may best be characterized by the fact that a similarly mild November has been experienced only twice since 1780, when regular temperature observations were introduced in Budapest. It is interesting to note that these two mild Novembers occurred in the current century. At Budapest, November 1940 was as mild as last November. November 1926 was even warmer, with a mean temperature of 10.4 degrees for the month as compared with 8.2 degrees last November. In fact, November 1926 was even milder than October 1951.

Precipitation conditions during last November were not uniform. Part of the country, and especially the western counties, had above-average precipitation, while the larger, eastern part of Hungary was considerably drier than average. The heaviest rainfall (148 mm or 303 percent of normal) was observed at Fertoszentmiklos, followed by Koszeg (145 mm, 238 percent), Csepreg (128 mm, 298 percent), Csernajor (116 mm, 247 percent), Kapuvar (116 mm, 242 percent), Gyorsovenyhas (114 mm, 266 percent), Uraiujfalu (114 mm, 224 percent), Vat (111 mm, 218 percent), and Mosonmagyaróvár (110 mm, 230 percent). The driest regions, which were east of the Tisza, received only 10 percent of this amount: Cibakhaza (14 mm, 33 percent), Guth (14 mm, 32 percent), Kistelek (15 mm, 33 percent), Artand (16 mm, 39 percent), Debrecen (16 mm, 34 percent), and Nagycser (17 mm, 41 percent).

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November set in with rainy, cool weather. Throughout Hungary, there was more or less rainfall, exceeding 10 mm in the western counties and amounting to as much as 33 mm at Szentgotthard and 39 mm at Koszeg. West of the Danube the temperature was 10-12 degrees, rising to 14-16 degrees in the east. On the following day, the cool air extended to the eastern counties, causing fairly heavy rains and, in several localities, even storms and hail. The temperature kept falling and the high was 5 degrees on the Little Hungarian Plain. On the other hand, the nights were not severely cold and frost occurred mostly on the soil surface. Relatively little frost was reported on the 3d and more on the 4th.

The amount of precipitation exceeded 10 mm in the western counties, while new storms were reported in the east. The 6th and 7th, respectively, were the coldest days of the month east of the Tisza and in the northern counties. On the 6th, at dawn, the temperature fell to -2.3 degrees at Salgotarjan, -2.7 degrees at Putnok, -3.4 degrees at Parad, and -3.6 degrees at Eger. On the 7th, the temperature was -2.4 degrees at Kisvarda, -3.5 degrees at Bekescsaba, -3.8 degrees at Nyiregyhaza, and -5 degrees on the soil surface. This "cold wave" was caused by the continental air which swept over the Carpathian basin and cooled off considerably in Hungary.

Soon thereafter, milder air waves began to advance from the south. As a result, the temperature exceeded 15 degrees along the Drava River on the 7th and reached 20 degrees at Kaposvar on the 8th. On the latter day, it rained again in many localities. On the following days, the temperature rose gradually to 20 degrees here and there; however, the mild weather did not extend to the northeastern and eastern counties.

The night frost stopped and, from the 10th to the 14th, did not occur even on the soil surface. The reason for this phenomenon lay in the fact that, impelled by cyclones occurring west of Hungary, subtropical air masses arrived one after the other. The temperature reached the highest point on the 11th and 12th. With the exception of the northern and northeastern counties, the temperature rose above 20 degrees, and even above 22 degrees in the south, reaching 22.5 degrees at Kiskoca and 22.6 degrees at Pecs. As a result of the unusually mild temperature, the plum and cherry trees began to blossom at Kercaszomor. On the afternoon of the same day, summer showers and storms occurred in the northern and northeastern counties and even hail was reported in several localities. These occurrences were so numerous that it is impractical to list the observation points.

Many observers pointed out the unusual nature of the phenomena. The storms were not accompanied by heavy rains, but by violent lightning and thunderclaps as on hot summer days. The cooler sea air wave which arrived on the following day caused countrywide rains, with over 16 mm rainfall in many localities (21 mm at Tapolca and 20 mm at Hidasnemeti). This air wave was followed by cooler waves. As a result, the temperature gradually abated and night frosts set in.

After the 18th, however, a new period of mild weather commenced, the temperature rising to 20 degrees at Pecs on the 20th. Subsequently, the weather became cooler, and, on the 22d and 23d, there was snowfall in a number of localities, although the snow melted quickly. On the 22d, a so-called oscillating front developed over the country. As a result, considerable amounts of precipitation accumulated in the central region west of the Danube, with 43 mm at Bakonybel, 39 mm at Somhegy and Mor, 38 mm at Rinyakovacs, 35 mm at Bohonye, and 34 mm at Kaposvar. Precipitation in this region was, therefore, approximately double the amount which fell east of the Tisza during the entire month.

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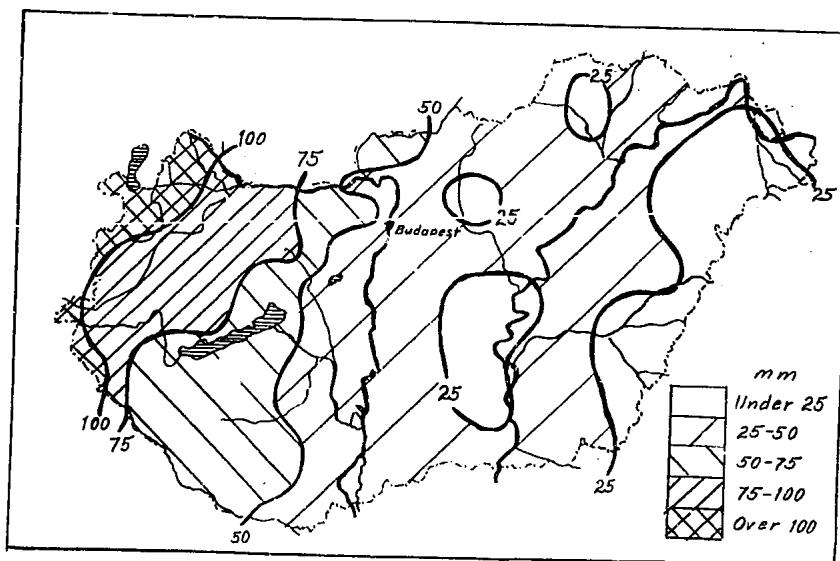
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From the 24th to the 28th, the weather was drier, although there were sporadic slight rains practically every day. The temperature moved around 10 degrees during the day and between 0 and 5 degrees at night. On the 27th, it became much cooler at dawn, with -6 degrees at Miskolc and -8 degrees at Debrecen. At the end of the month, the weather cooled off and there was precipitation throughout the country and snowfall in the mountains. Snow fell on the Borzsony, Matra, and Szabadsag mountains. However, the snow that fell at night melted during the day as the temperature rose above the freezing point. The lowest temperatures for the month were observed in most localities on the 30th at dawn: -4.4 degrees at Nagykanizsa, -3 at Turkeve, and -3.6 at Eger; on the soil surface; -5 degrees at Nagykanizsa, -6 degrees at Eger, -6.4 degrees at Miskolc, and -7.2 degrees at Kisujszallas.

Thus, November ended with cool and rainy weather.

[Appended weather map follows.]



Precipitation For November 1951

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